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12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

The Prussians Recapture Dijon.

Garibaldi Abandons the Vosges.

The French Movement on Chartres.

A Crisis on the Eastern Question.

Alliance Between England, Austria and Turkey Discussed.

FRANCE.

Dispatches to the Tours Government.

TOURS, November 16.—Advices from Orleans state that among the prisoners captured in the battle near there on the 9th, were the nephew of the Prussian commander Vonder Tann, and a General of the Prussians who was Governor of Orleans during their late occupation of that city. The carriage horses of Vonder Tann himself were also captured. The city of Chartres is again occupied by the French.

The following despatches were received by the government:

DREUX, November 15.—The Prussians now investing Paris are forcing French peasants into their service. The latter are compelled to take their own horses and wagons to work on the Prussian defenses, under the fire of the forts at Paris. Dreux is occupied by French forces.

LYONS, November 15.—Dijon has been reoccupied by the Prussians in heavy force.

MONTARGIS, November 15.—The Prussians burned the railroad stations and several other buildings at Nemours.

MASSEUS, November 15.—Late advices from Algeria announces that General Lallemand has taken command of the French military forces there. In his address he said his mission was simply to insure peace and order in the colony. He had no intention whatever of meddling with the civil authorities. Republican principles alone could save France and insure her future grandeur. All remains quiet. The influence of the General is evident, and his authority everywhere respected.

Great Activity in Preparing Material of War—Arrest of a Bavarian Count.

TOURS, November 16.—No official intelligence from the army of the Loire or Paris has been given to the public to-day.

Advices from all parts of the country show great activity in preparing materials of war. The Government's decree ordering the destruction of bridges, railroads and telegraph within the lines of the unoccupied districts. At Bordeaux and Nantes mitrailleuses only are made.

A batch of Prussian official dispatches was found at Orleans yesterday, from which the Government obtained valuable information of the enemy's intentions.

A Bavarian Count was arrested yesterday in Tours. He said he was a member of the ambulance corps and was sent to the frontier and Russell, when last heard from, had reached no further than Sedan, having by Bismarck's advice sought to come to Versailles via Belgium. At Sedan he was buying horses and a carriage to proceed on his journey. Communications with other Governments have been free and rapid. There is nothing yet like talk about war, but the English Cabinet is in no mood to be deterred by the prospect of a collision, in which, however, it does not believe. There is nobody who says England will not stay out of the war. Both here and, perhaps, still more in continental cabinets, the sense of the impossibility of permitting open dictation by Russia is uppermost. Four days ago Gortschakoff's circular was unknown to the American Legation at St. Petersburg. The following correspondence was passed:

Lord Granville to Sir A. Buchanan, British Ambassador to St. Petersburg:

FOREIGN OFFICE, November 10, 1870.

SIR: Baron Brunow made to me yesterday a communication respecting the conversation between the Emperor of Russia and the Sultan, limiting their naval forces in the Black Sea, signed at Paris on the 30th of March, 1856, to which you allude in your telegram of yesterday afternoon. In my dispatch of yesterday I gave you an account of what passed between me and Brunow. I now read you upon Prince Gortschakoff's dispatches of the 18th and 20th ult., communicated to me by the Russian Ambassador. On that occasion Prince Gortschakoff declared in the name of His Imperial Majesty that the treaty of 1856 has been infringed in various respects to the prejudice of Russia, and more especially in the case of the principalities against the explicit protest of the Russian Government, and that in consequence of these infractions Russia is entitled to release herself from those stipulations of the treaty which are infringed. It is in consequence announced that she will no longer be bound by treaties which restrict her sovereignty in the Black Sea. We have an allegation that certain facts have occurred which, in the judgment of Russia, are of a nature to certain stipulations of the treaty, and the assumption is made that Russia, upon the strength of her own judgment as to the character of those facts, is entitled to release herself from certain stipulations of the treaty of 1856 respecting the Black Sea, for the question is in whose hand lies the power of releasing one or more of the parties from all or any of these stipulations? It has always been held that that right belongs only to the power who have been parties to the original instrument.

The dispatches of Prince Gortschakoff appear to as-sume that any one of the Powers who has been a party to the engagement may allege that occurrences have taken place, which, in its opinion are at variance with the provisions of the treaty, although the other parties is not shared in or admitted by the co-estangt powers, we may found upon that allegation, not a request addressed to them for the consideration of the case, but an announcement to them that Russia has emancipated itself, or holds itself emancipated, from such stipulations of the treaty which it thinks fit to disapprove. Yet it is quite evident that the effect of such a doctrine, and of any proceeding which, without the consent, as founded upon it, is to bring the entire authority and efficacy of treaties under the discretionary control of each one of the parties who may have signed them, the result of which would be the entire abrogation of treaties in the essence; for, whereas, their whole object is to bind the powers to one another, and for the mutual benefit of the powers surrenders a portion of its free agency, the effect of the proceeding is to restore to action one of the parties in its separate and individual capacity, brings back the entire subject to its own control, and reduces the whole to a mere nullity.

Accordingly Prince Gortschakoff has announced, in those dispatches, the intention of Russia to continue to observe certain of the stipulations of the treaty, but to what extent of the frontiers of the Russian Empire in this direction, resting only on theory, in fact, while Russia is disarmed in the Black Sea, not even by a declaration recorded in the protocols of the Conference, legally denied to herself the possibility of taking efficient measures of maritime defens in the adjacent seaports. Turkey is reserved the right of demanding unlimited naval forces in the Archepelago and the Mediterranean, and Europe is deprived of the power of concentrating their squadrons in the Mediterranean. Moreover, by the terms of the treaty, entrance into the Black Sea was formally and forever prohibited to a flag of war, whether of Sea or Powers or any other power; but by virtue of a convention, called the Straits Convention, the passage through these straits was closed to all of war, but whether they are to accept from her the announcement that the coast of the Russian empire is certainly exposed to all aggressions, even on the part of less powerful states, as soon as the passes are forces to which Russia would be able to oppose only a few vessels of small dimensions. The treaty of the 15th and 30th of March, 1856, however, has not escaped infractions, to which most of the European compromises have been submitted, but in the presence of which it would be difficult to affirm that written law, founded upon respect for treaties as a base of public law and rule for relations between states, has preserved the same moral sanction which it may have had in other times. We have seen the principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, the "ats of which had been fixed by the treaty of peace and by subsequent protocols under guaranty of the great powers, affect a series of revolutions as contrary to the spirit as to the letter of these compromises, and which led them first to union and then to the sovereignty of a single prince. These events occurred with the consent of the Porte and acquiescence of the great powers, or at least without the latter having thought it necessary to make their decisions known. The representative of Russia was the only one to raise his voice to point out to the Cabinet that by the toleration they would put them selves in contradiction with the explicit stipulations of this treaty. Twelve years have passed since the conclusion of the Christian nationalities of the East, had resulted from a general understanding between the Cabinet and the Porte, by virtue of the principle applicable to the whole of the European provinces of Turkey, the Imperial Cabinet would have had nothing to do but applaud. But they were exclusive. The Imperial Cabinet was not but be struck with the fact that it had been excluded from the privileges with impunity the treaty of 1856, but a few years after its conclusion is one of the essential causes in the ideas of the great powers assembled in conference at Paris, and representing as a whole the legal and conventional authority upon which rested the peace of the East. This infraction was only one, but at several intervals and under various pretexts the existence to the Straits has been opened to foreign ships of war, and the principle of the Black Sea neutralized, the presence of which was a violation of the character of absolute neutrality ascribed to these waters in proportion as the pledges offered by the treaty grew weak, especially in the conditions of the efficient neutrality of the Black sea.

The closing portion of this important correspondence was not received in time for this morning's paper.—ED. COM.]

Russia's Repudiation of the Paris Treaty.

FLORENCE, November 16.—Russia's repudiation of the Paris treaty of 1853 causes intense anxiety here.

English Fleet Preparing.

AMSTERDAM, November 16.—The *Handelsblatt* publishes a London telegram to the effect that the British fleet is preparing. Its object has not been announced at Vienna and Florence. The same paper says the Sultan was not consulted by Russia touching the contemplated revision of the Paris treaty of 1856, but was advised of the Russian decision.

England, Turkey, Austria and Italy and the Eastern Question.

BRUSSELS, November 16.—The *Independance Belge* has a telegram from Vienna, dated last evening, announcing that England, Turkey, Austria and Italy have agreed to preserve a common attitude towards Russia. A collective note to that effect is preparing at Vienna. The threatening attitude of Russia causes a panic in money circles in that city.

Decline in Continental Securities.

LONDON, November 16.—There has been a remarkable decline in the prices of the Continental securities at the Exchange to-day, in view of the threatened complications arising from the Eastern question.

France Willing to Concede Everything Demanded by Russia.

Special to the World:

LONDON, November 16.—Your correspondent to-day had a conversation with a member of the Government concerning the intentions of the administration in regard to the demand of Russia in the matter of the Paris treaty. This gentleman said in point of fact Russia asks nothing unreasonable, nothing we should be unwilling to concede. It is useless to fight against destiny. Russia is certain to ultimately accomplish all her designs. Why should we, by endeavoring to thwart her, involve ourselves in a disastrous conflict? However, notwithstanding Russia evidently counts on the peculiar situation of Europe at this moment as securing her a single-handed fight with Turkey, it is by no means certain that such a conflict would result in a Russian triumph. Turkey is not weak. Her railways have been constructed with a view to defense, and they add greatly to her strategic advances. Her army is capable of extraordinary deeds of valor and endurance. Her fleet, although not numerous, is more powerful than that of Russia. The army of Russia to-day numbers 725,000 men on peace footing. One hundred and eighty-three I equipped. Russia is not yet ready for war, nor will she be for two years.

The Attitude of Russia—The Question of Alliance Between England, Austria and Turkey Discussed.

LONDON, November 15.—Stocks and securities of all kinds are lower this morning, and the markets are flat in view of a crisis on the Eastern question, with much uneasiness in all cities.

The *Times* has a special from Vienna confirming the accounts already received of the excitement in that city growing out of the attitude of Russia. Prince Gorchakoff's fiat causes much excitement there.

The question of an alliance between England, Austria and Turkey is discussed on all hands.

The *Times* in its editorial on the subject bespeaks disgust and indignation for the Russian circular.

Russia's Military Preparations.

A letter from Warsaw on the 8th says the reserves of the Russian army for some time past have been secretly called in. The command was not given in the usual manner, but was secretly to chiefs of districts. Army contracts for breadstuffs are twice as large for 1871 as last year. The manufacture of arms for the fortresses is proceeding with uninterrupted energy, and the fleet is being constantly exercised in the use of new cannon at Cronstadt.

Bismarck Protests.

Odo Russell has informed Granville that Bismarck says if Russia is left alone and will not be a party to the abrogation of the treaty of 1856 by Russia; that Gortschakoff's circular took Bismarck by surprise, and that no secret understanding existed between Prussia and Russia. Bismarck's protestations are received with incredulity and unfavorable criticisms here.

England Preparing for War.

Special to the World:

LONDON, November 8.—The whole of the London press to-morrow morning will open a cry against Russia, appealing to the Government to declare war if she does not withdraw her demands. The feeling in the city is intense and the excitement unprecedented. The Government finds itself pressed forward to a position it had not designed to assume. This feeling is so strong that the Government is convinced it is unsafe to resist it. Extraordinary activity prevails at the Admiralty. Orders have been given to transport troops and stores to the fleet. The work is to go on day and night at Portsmouth, Davenport, Spithead and Sheerness.

The French Journals and the Renunciation of the Paris Treaty.

TOURS, November 16.—The French journals treat England's anxiety on the subject of Russia's renunciation of the Paris treaty as a just return for her indifference to the sufferings of a former ally. The Government here seems to give no attention to the subject.

POLITICAL,

NEW YORK, November 16.—The *Evening Post* of this city says of the election in this State: The Assembly of 1870 stands as follows: Republicans, 86; Democrats, 72. At the late election the Republicans gained two districts in Albany, one in Columbia, one in Delaware, one in Fulton and Hamilton, one in Kings, one in Lewis, one in Montgomery, one in New York, one in Niagara, one in Orange, one in Otsego, one in Queens, one in Saratoga, one in Schoharie, one in Suffolk, two in Ulster, one in Westchester, losing one in Cayuga, one in Cortland, two in Erie, one in Genesee, one in Monroe, one in New York, one in Ontario, one in Rensselaer, and one in Wyoming.

The Congressional delegation will doubtless stand fifteen Republicans to sixteen Democrats, the Republicans having gained five districts, Sixteenth, Eighteenth and Thirtieth districts. The figures, although approximations, is more powerful than that of Russia. The many

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We are pleased to learn from Washington that there is no serious foundation for the report that CARL SCHURZ and the Liberal Republicans of Missouri are to be "read out" of the party. The organization now needs to retain friends—not to make enemies, and aside from the question of enfranchisement, which was settled by the Missouri people at the election, there is no reason why Senator SCHURZ and the great body of Republicans should materially differ.

THE refusal of the Supreme Court to reopen the case of DEMING, which sought to get the legal tender case before the Court again preparatory to a reversal of the decision of last Spring, making the interest on railroad bonds, &c., payable in gold, will be satisfactory to the business public. Whatever may have been the right or wrong of the original decision, it was very generally accepted in good faith, and large sums of money have been paid in accordance with it, so that any change now would upset things again, working some injustice to those who honestly acted in accordance with the decision.

COL. MCFARLAND, Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans in this State, has issued a Thanksgiving circular to the Managers of Soldiers' Orphans' Schools, in which he congratulates them on the propitious events and the marked progress of the past year. He states that not a single death occurred in any of the schools from the 20th of May, 1870, till the 15th of October, 1870, a period of nearly five months, out of an average of 3,600 children in the schools, gathered from every section of the State, and subject to the usual diseases of childhood; while the deaths for the entire year are even less than the low rate heretofore reported—one-third of one per cent. annually. He recommends the observance of the day set apart by the Governor, concurring with the President, as a day of thanksgiving and praise, and instructs the managers to suspend school on that day, and enjoy the usual school hours in such manner as will be best calculated to inculcate a dependence upon God, awaken grateful emotions, and implant pleasant memories in the hearts of these fatherless children.

THE RUSSIAN QUESTION.

England's response to the Russian declaration concerning the revision of the Treaty of Paris is represented by the cable as weak and indecisive. Indeed, it is not unlikely that, so far as the English Government is concerned, the Czar, supported by Germany, will be permitted to enjoy his old rights in the Black Sea. Events in their irresistible march, are usually stronger than treaties. Russia reluctantly conceded in the treaty of 1856 what she felt herself just then unable to maintain, and bore the great humiliation with calmness, in the resolution to wait on time for revenge. The favorable opportunity has evidently arrived. France is for a while in the dust, Spain and Italy are both absorbed in their own affairs which give each of them enough to do; Austria is still suffering from the blow which she received at Sadowa, while Germany, even if free from her French troubles, has been favored by her Northern neighbor to an extent that entitles him to ask almost any conceivable kindness in return. In fact, the obligation under which she lies to the Czar is so great as nearly to involve a debt immense of endless gratitude." On the other hand, though Lord GRANVILLE has proved clearly that his Government is not technically chargable with any violations of neutrality in the legal sense of the word, Germany is not satisfied. So far as Europe is concerned, Russia could hardly desire a situation more advantageous for her movement against Turkey. But Russia is not favored only by facts and opinions on the other side of the Atlantic. An occasion seems to have come when the United States, without the slightest departure from their established policy of "non interference and no entangling alliances in Europe," may manifest their friendship for Russia, and at the same time sustain the interests of American commerce. Nothing could appear more evident than that a nation's ships of war ought to be allowed to enter and navigate any sea which is traversed by its merchant vessels. Hence the American Government has never ceased to protest against the eleventh article of the Treaty of 1856, which was so dreadful a humiliation to Russia. American ships of war have, in fact, disregarded the stipulation, and if we are not mistaken, the American violation of the article is appealed to by Russia as a precedent which goes to warrant its abrogation. At any rate, the protection of the United States give moral force to the Russian demand. The result may be anticipated with confidence. Though for a hundred years the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire has been the unwavering aim of English statesmanship in the East, Russia will undoubtedly in this instance obtain an advantage to which the Sultan will, before long, be compelled to yield much more. The next mails from India may be expected to bring word of the renewal of the Russian panic among the English in that country. In view of the steady advance of the Russians in Central Asia, intense anxiety constantly haunts the English rulers of India and is a cause of ever reviving excitement among the natives. The report that the *Room Ki Moolk*, or "Kingdom of Rome" as the Sultan's dominions are there called, is again threatened by Russia, will excite no slight sensation from Cape Comorin to the Himalayas. The Russians, however, say that they do not want India, though they seem likely to conquer until they reach it.

EVILS IN ROME.

Archbishop SPALDING, of Baltimore, is we believe, a Jesuit. He is, at any rate, well known to be a devoted adherent of the party in the Church, of which the Order of Jesuits constitute the head. In the Council he and the Archbishops of San Francisco were the only American members of the Committee on Infallibility, and as the reader may remember, it was a jesuitically constructed letter of SPALDING'S which made necessary and called forth the celebrated protest of a majority of the American prelates against the adoption of the monstrous dogma. It is, therefore, not at all surprising that the Archbishop of Baltimore is exceedingly indignant at the revolution in Rome, or that he very bitterly denounces the King of Italy and his ministers as mere atheists who trampled alike on human and divine law, in seizing the papal territory. According to Dr. SPALDING, the papal dominion appropriated by the King, holds the same relation to the Catholic world that the District of Columbia holds to the rest of the United States. It is land set apart as a temporal kingdom for the Pope, that he may be enabled to exercise his pontifical office uncontrolled and uninfluenced by any earthly superior. In consequence of the transfer the Pope is a prisoner to all intents and purposes. The guards outside his palace belong to the Italian King; the few inside are the Pope's, but they are powerless for anything. Dr. SPALDING alleges that the newspaper correspondents in Rome wholly misrepresent the facts of the situation; that the state of things there is truly frightful, all sorts of crime and disorder prevailing, and that mere license is all that the Italians understand by liberty. These general charges are a few particulars of the terrible description which is given on the authority, no doubt, of priestly correspondents. The world, however, long ago learned by painful experience to distrust that sort of testimony. But assuming the statement to be true in all its details, including the deplorable ignorance of the Romans, it would not be unfair to draw an inference from it unfavorable to the religious system under which so base a population received their education.

More trustworthy authority represents the Romans as having recovered from the delirium of delight with which they hailed their deliverance from Papal rule, and as finding grounds of dissatisfaction with their liberators. Among these causes of dissatisfaction are the heavier taxes which they are required to pay to the Italian goverment, the conquering airs and the tone of insolent superiority of the Piedmontese officers and officials, and especially the extreme moderation with which the Pope has been treated by the Florence Government. Among the Romans there is a numerous and influential party who will never be content until all the princes and dignitaries of the church, the Supreme Pontiff among the rest, shall be placed on a level before the law with the laity. Then, we learn that about twenty thousand families, entirely supported by the church under Papal rule, have by the change, suffered loss which amounts to ruin. Hence it needs not be thought strange, if for some time to come, we hear of grievous complaints and discontent in Rome, of which as much as possible will, of course, be made to lead the world to deplore the revolution.

THE PEOPLE FAVOR PROTECTION.

In view of the threatened movement to divide political parties upon Free Trade, it is well to note that "the American people never yet decided against Protection when the issue was fairly presented and their verdict solicited thereon." The recent elections bore ample testimony to this. In the First Illinois District C. B. FARWELL, and in the First Michigan C. D. WALDRON, received larger majorities because they were Protectionists, and in spite of Free Trade Republican opposition. In the Sixth New York District, HORACE GREELEY against "Sunset" Cox, one of the most popular men in the country, and though the *Evening Post* called on Free Trade Republicans to vote for Cox in preference to the great Protectionist, the *Tribune* editor was only 1,398 in the minority, while WOODFORD was 1,927. Thus, Mr. Cox's majority has fallen off over one-half since 1868, when he was ahead by 2,880 votes. In the Eighth New York District, JAMES BROOKS, who leads the Free Trade Democrats in Congress, was re-elected, but by less than 2,000 majority, against 11,821 two years ago. In regard to New York, the *Commercial Advertiser* declares that "In every locality where a Republican Congressman lost his election, he lost it by local divisions, and not on questions of Free Trade and so-called revenue reforms;" and that "all the strongholds of Radical Free Traders show a falling off not only in this State, but everywhere else."

From such a result in the Empire State let us turn to the West, to Missouri. In the Forty-first Congress this State has but two Protectionists. In the Forty-second, Burdett in the Fifth District, Havens in the Fourth and Parker in the Seventh, all straight Republicans and open and avowed Protectionists, are elected. Besides these, Wells in the First and King in the Ninth, Democrats, ran as Protectionists, in parts of their districts at least, and owe their election to that fact. The St. Louis *Tribune* says of this:

"That makes a majority of our delegation in Congress, elected as open and avowed protectionists or by protectionists' votes. It is well known, moreover, that in no district of Missouri, did any candidate for Congress, whatever may be his opinion on that question, run as an open and avowed free trader. They called themselves Revenue Tariff men with incidental protection, well knowing that such a tariff, in view of the large amount of revenue we must raise for many years to come, will necessarily be protective. Missouri has, therefore, voted for protection of home industry and will take a very decided position on that question in the next Congress."

In Iowa the issue was joined directly upon Free Trade and Protection and the Republican party by upholding the American principle had majorities ranging from 41,000 to 49,000, the largest it ever had in the State.

The Free Traders claim the Democratic gain of two Congressmen in Illinois as due to their principles. In fact the Democrats were elected in strong Republican districts because there were dissensions in the dominant party entirely upon personal and local grounds. But the most remarkable instance occurred in the First Senatorial district of Michigan, comprising some wards of Detroit and part of Wayne county, on this side of the city. But twelve days before the election the Republicans nominated Mr. MOSES W. FIELD, a prominent merchant, who has never mingled in politics but has been a conspicuous advocate of Protection. Mr. FIELD went actively to work and made Protection the *sole* issue of his campaign and in a district peopled by farmers, gardeners and mechanics he reduced the Democratic majority of 998 in 1868 to 226, and no doubt would have wiped it out in another week. The Detroit *Post* says that "the towns of Greenfield and Hamtramck gave him a majority, a change of some four hundred votes, largely among farmers who are said by the free traders to favor free trade;" and that, "the strength he brought to the Republican cause was greater in proportion to the size of his district, and the importance of his office, than that of any other candidate, that is, his percentage of gain in votes was the greatest of any Republican candidate in the State." These fresh facts will commend themselves in encouragement of any who fear the decision of the Amtrican people in regard to the protection of their own interests.

THE GERMANS IN TEXAS.

A German from the Mississippi, who has lately settled in Texas, writes for the *Westliche Post* an interesting letter concerning the Germans in that State. On his arrival in Galveston, what most surprised him was to find the German element so strongly diffused. In fact, he found it a German town, with two-thirds of its inhabitants German. As he traveled farther by railroad, he everywhere saw German faces and heard German speech. This is true also respecting his present residence, Cass Springs; almost the whole county of Austin is German. He states that the Germans there, and in the rest of Texas, have, by their social virtues, made a great impression upon the American portion of the population. Their reading clubs, labor unions, agricultural, musical and turner societies, have not only promoted the social life of the Germans, but have exercised a beneficent influence upon the Americans. The writer is especially astonished at the general knowledge of the German language. The Swabian, the Switzer and the Austrian are hardly to be distinguished by their speech from the Northern German, while the young people speak, on the whole, purer German than in the German city of St. Louis. There is also no trace of English in the popular speech, so that the mongrel language, half German, half English, so common elsewhere, is almost unknown there. This disappearance of dialects is, no doubt, due to the fact that the people all read, and, in their intercourse with one another, use the language of books and newspapers. Naturally, the various modes of provincial pronunciation also are soon cast off, and the most correct practice imitated. In a democratic society the most intelligent educate by affording example to the less intelligent. In this manner the provincial dialects of the English language have quite disappeared in this country. A few words only here and there remain as relics. To this abolition of dialects Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON referred, when, in his lively speech, he claimed for the Americans that they spoke better English than the English themselves. In that sense the claim is well founded.

According to this German in TEXAS, in the western part of the State the Swedes, Norwegians, Danes, Hollanders and Poles find it more to their advantage to learn German than to learn English. In fact, in the German counties the German seems in the way of pushing all other languages out of use. The writer is also greatly impressed with the intelligence of the population around him. In about forty families in his neighborhood, there are so many as a dozen scientifically educated men. And though the country is poor in churches, it is not wanting in good schools and in teachers for the most part competent.

PERSONAL.

Fisk has engaged Schneider and Mons. Offenbach's constant support in opera bouffe, to play for four months in America.

Philo Parsons, of Detroit, has just given to Michigan University the library of Professor Dan, lately of Heidelberg University, Germany. This library, containing 4,000 volumes and 2,000 pamphlets, and acknowledged to be one of the finest private collections on political economy in the world, was, soon after the decease of Professor DAN advertised for sale, and Cornell, Yale, Harvard and Michigan entered the field for the prize. The latter obtaining it, though Yale was prematurely reported to have secured it.

Clara Louise Kellogg sung in Detroit and the *Tribune* corly says that those who attended her concert remarked, some of them, upon her pearly teeth, some upon her rosy lips, but those, like the sun and stars, are but parts of a harmonious whole.

Cameron and Delano have gone to Georgia, and will make some stump speeches there, but they will not be allowed to speak in the cotton States.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Tiffany's new building, just opened on Union Square, New York, is the largest of its kind devoted to the jewelry business of any in the world. The structure is seventy-eight feet front on Broadway by one hundred and forty-one deep on Fifteenth street, five stories high, and is fire-proof throughout. It cost, independent of the lots, $750,000, and the stock of goods now contained within its walls is valued at about $2,000,000; it is that whereon the Church of the Puritans stood for twelve or fourteen years.

A professorship of natural science, with a salary of $3,000 per annum, has just been established at a university in New Zealand.

The South rn Methodists and Disciples have arranged for a grand debate, to begin December 15, in Louisville, Kentucky, and to last ten or twelve days. It will be the greatest debate ever held between them, and will be published verbatim in book form. Rev. Jacob Ditzler is the champion of the Methodists, and Rev. L. B. Wilkes, of the Disciples.

The Howard Mission has undertaken a work both good and great in promising to receive and provide homes for all the orphans of the European war that may be entrusted to them.

A letter from the African diamond mines names a number of parties who have worked from six weeks to three months without finding anything, and says: "These are people who have come under my immediate notice, but I am convinced that there are hundreds who are not more fortunate. Others, again, just clear enough to cover current expenses, and have to work harder than to do that. It is all very well if you wish to send a lot of people up here, but your readers should remember that the 'great success' only refers to eight or ten out of about 3,000."

The first through telegram from San Francisco to Calcutta, India, *via* Europe, 11,000 miles by air line measurements has just been sent through and answered in sixty-three and a half hours. Considering the numerous lines, repetitions and delays, the feat was a remarkable one.

The word "premiated" has recently been made use of in the published rules of the American Institute of Architects, to express the idea of having obtained the reward offered for the best plan. Thus, a design which has received the premium is repeatedly spoken of as she "premiated design."

The Williams College faculty says that they want fifty men in each class, and no more. A class of this size is as large as a professor can manage, and they will have no tutors.

The following verdict, which was rendered in Calhoun county, Illinois, shows that the darkness of Egypt has not been entirely cleared away: Kurner's Verdict—We, the jurys, find the deseased dead man kum to his death in the hands of sum unknown person, with an unlawful iron weeping—named a ax with a hickory handle; which unlawful weeping was used with deadly intent to kill the aforesaid Ded Man, J. F. S. We the aforesaid and undersigned jurys hopefully beleeve that the Ded Man was Beheaded by the said Ax.

The Marysville *Appeal* says that announcements of the sales of valuable mines to English companies are very frequent through the columns of the California press, and it is evident that British capital is absorbing the best paying mines.

STATE NEWS.

The Scranton *Republican*, a live daily newspaper, appeared on Monday in an entire new dress, and is improved wonderfully in appearance. It will now compare favorably with any of our exchanges in general "get up."

Roneyville has a new paper—the *Evening Bulletin*, published by O. H. Johnson.

Scranton supports eighteen billiard tables.

The cattle disease continues its ravages among the cows at Dunmore, Luzerne county. Twenty-eight have died thus far.

An old lady named McAndrews, living at Waymart, was knocked down and run over by the cars on Wednesday last, and so seriously injured that there is no hope for her recovery.

Lock Haven has fifteen public schools and nine hundred enrolled pupils.

The streets of Towanda are now lighted up by gas, and there is great rejoicing among the people.

At Athens, Bradford county, paper, gives a rumor that large deposits of coal have recently been discovered near that village.

Mrs. J. C. Middleton lost her life at Danville, on Monday, while trying to drive a buggy across the track in front of a locomotive.

The discovery of a panther near Tionesta caused a great flutter among sportsmen.

A man named Young, about eighty years of age, was killed on the Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad crossing, about three miles south of Albion, on Saturday last. A freight train had broken in two, and the old man had probably not ced the front part passing, but did not notice the other portion coming along. His head was severed from his body. The old man was quite deaf, and had frequently had narrow escapes from being killed at the same place, trains having been stopped to save him.

A boy in the employ of the City Treasurer locked the office the other day, and carried off the key, in order to make the custodian of the city funds pay him wages due. He was successful.

The Oil City *Times* is now issued as an evening paper.

Jones A. Davis, an employee of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, and a resident of East Pikeland, Chester county, was run over by the cars at Verango City, on Saturday, and instantly killed.

Several fine specimens of deer were shot last outside of Pleasantville a few days since.

A Grand Army fair is in progress at Pottsville.

Solomon Long, a livery stable keeper of Norristown, committed suicide Monday morning, by shooting himself. Mr. Long has been laboring under temporary fits of insanity for several years past.

Typhoid fever prevails to an alarming extent in Jollytown, Greene county.

The Philadelphia *Press* thinks "it would be an interesting chapter in our criminal history if the arrests and convictions of the Mayor's policemen were written up." Very probable.

A cabbage stalk has been left at the office of the Columbia *Herald*, on which are eleven fully developed cabbage heads of small size, with seven more heads not yet developed.

Mr. Henry Guiterman, of Port Carbon, Schuylkill county, has raised twelve lemons which weighed seven pounds. He has been exceedingly fortunate in the growing of tropical fruit.

The Pennsylvania Peace Society held its fourth anniversary in Philadelphia Tuesday evening.

A woman was arrested in Reading, on Saturday, charged with being a common scold. She was held in the sum of $200 to answer.

A lad named Soudle, employed by the Carbon Iron Company, of Parrysville, Northampton county, was killed, on Friday, by being struck on the head by a descending bucket.

Gen. Albright is assisting the young men of Carbon county in organizing military companies, with a view of forming a Carbon county regiment.

The two hundred and twenty-seven steps mounting to Lafayette College, from the foot of Third street, Easton, to the terrace crowning the hill in front of East College have been removed in most part, and a very beautiful and durable winding path substituted for them. The lower flight remains, however, and is to be of iron. This is one of the many improvements that are being rapidly made about the college.

Rabbits are eating the cabbage and gnawing the bark from fruit trees in the gardens in the Cashie, which leads the *Guardian* to call them pests.

A verdant youth from Youngstown fell into the clutches of the "tiger" at New Castle the other day and lost all his money. He pawned his coat and lost the proceeds, and had to walk home.

A commercial college will be opened in New Castle within a few days.

There is a lady reporter in the Oyer and Terminer of Philadelphia, now trying the Hanlon-Mohrman murder case. She has a seat at the table inside of the bar of the Court, near the District Attorney, and has very justly received the attention and respect of the judges and distinguished members of the bar. She is a lady of fine appearance, graceful manners and evident ability. She does not believe in the recent doctrine of woman's rights, but very properly contends that a woman should be free to compete with men in all employments for which nature and her talents have qualified her. She is reporting for a New York paper.

Du Chailin lectures in Altoona this evening.

The annual grand communication of the R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, A. Y. M., will be held at Philadelphia on the 7th of next month, when the election of Grand officers takes place.

The New Castle *Guardian* says: We are informed that two new boiling furnaces are being built at the Shenango Iron Works. When these are completed there will be twenty-five furnaces in the works. The masonry for the end of the engine for the new blast furnace is also being laid.

The Forest *Republican* says: We believe we have in this section the champion old couple of the State, if not in the United States. Mr. and Mrs. Allio, living about nine miles southeast of this place, are aged respectively 106 and 104 years. Each is the other's first companion. They are natives of France. Have two sons and one daughter, all living. The oldest, a son, is living on the farm with his parents. Our informant, Wm. Thomas, Esq., says they have lived where they are now, to his certain knowledge, for thirty-five years. Both are hale and hearty, and bid fair to be the "oldest couple" for several years to come. If anybody knows of an older couple than this, we would like to hear from them.

STATE POLITICS.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* telegraphs the following in regard to the coming legislative campaign:

The story now is that the tickets of last winter are to be renominated, with the exception, but slightly changed. No sooner had Mackey been defeated in 1869 than the friends and retainers of the Cameron interest commenced operations throughout the State to secure such Republican nominees in the various counties as would be friendly to Mr. Mackey. In some cases the people were successful, kicked out, in others the wire-pullers were overthrown and routed. It is safe to say that, even at the present time, Mackey is not certain of his election. General Irwin seems to be more retired, while whether gracefully and absolutely, or whether he is still waiting and watching, like the wonderful horses in the Grecian game, for a jump at the right time, it is beyond our power to tell.

But the strongest competitor of Mr. Mackey now appears to be M. H. Taggart, the cashier of the present Senator. He is a resident of Lancaster county, and is believed to possess the attributes of a gentleman, a thing which is a remarkable disadvantage in a contest like the present. There is another candidate supposed to be lurking in the background, whose interests, and there is still another, born of poor but respectable parents, and who has much such a regard for morality that he has no possible chance of election. To sum the matter up, Mackey expects to be elected as Simon Cameron usually conducts his affairs, and Taggart either relies upon the moral strength of the Legislature or the support of Democratic votes.

The Speakership of the Senate is another point at issue. There is a Republican majority of but one vote in that body. The existing speaker is General Harry White, of Indiana county. According to the usual custom he should be re-elected at the opening of next session to serve for 1871. There appears to be some quiet movement on foot to displace him; but it is not likely to succeed. Still, in the present temper of the Senate, there are many elements which if aroused, would make formidable opposition. In 1868 he was the bitter opponent of the measures of some of his Republican colleagues. He voted with those who were in the Cameron interest, although his own motives were probably pure.

For Speaker of the House, the candidates named are James Miller, of West Philadelphia; ex-Speaker B. B. Strang, of Tioga, and James H. Webb, of Bradford.

The New Castle *Guardian* urges that the two candidates now most prominently before the people for the position of State Treasurer be dropped, and an entirely new man, not the representative of any faction, taken up.

The Altoona *Tribune* and Hollidaysburg *Register* strongly urge the claims of George F. Huff, as a candidate for State Treasurer. The former paper says:

"Mr. Huff stands before the party with a clean record in every respect, and the merit of having given over his claim upon his friends for support, simply to relieve them from responsibility to him, and promote the interests of the party. As a business man he has been tried and not found wanting. He has ability and experience in financial affairs, to manage the funds of the State, and his watchful care and well known integrity are a sufficient guarantee that he would handle the funds to the advantage of the Commonwealth."

Lubin's French Extracts
Lubin's French Soaps,
Lubin's French Sachets,
Thomas' Hair Brushes,
Bayley's Ess. Bouquet,
Low's Fine Extracts,
Low's Celebrated Soaps.
Squire's Glycerine Soap
Price's Glycerine Soap,
Sarg's Vienna Soap,
Brecknell's Skin Soap,
Brandy & Sherry Wine,
Cigars de Joy, for Asthma
With other Choice Goods, all of my own personal selection and importation.

SIMON JOHNSTON
Cor. Smithfield Street and Fourth Avenue,
SOLE AGENT FOR
PETER SQUIRE'S LONDON MEDICINAL EXTRACTS AND CHEMICALS.

CLOTHING.
AT No. 89 FIFTH AVENUE
YOU CAN GET
A Stylish Garment,
Cut in the Latest Style by First-class Cutters.
SAML. GRAY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
89 Fifth Ave., above Smithfield Street.

GRAY & LOGAN
Announce the arrival of their
FALL ASSORTMENT
OF FINE
Foreign Woolens
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
Also, their usual Large and Choice Collection of
MEN AND BOYS'
Ready - Made Garments
OF THE LATEST STYLES.
GRAY & LOGAN,
Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,
47 SIXTH,
(LATE ST. CLAIR STREET).

HOTELS.
THE LACLEDE HOUSE.
FARE, $2 00 PER DAY.
J. B. DUNBAR, Proprietor,
COR. WEST MADISON AND CANAL STS.,
Opposite Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Depots.
CHICAGO, ILL.

NIXON HOUSE,
ALLIANCE, OHIO.
FRANK M. KERR, Proprietor.

PROPOSALS.—PROPOSALS WILL BE received by Allegheny and Pennsylvania Plank-road Co., at the Treasurer's Office, Second National Bank, Allegheny, for the delivery on the Allegheny Wharf of
80,000 Feet of White Oak Plank,
Or any part thereof. Proposals will be received until December 15, 1870.
ROBERT MORROW, President.

Chandeliers,
BRACKETS, PENDANTS
FOR GAS OR OIL.
The Largest and Finest Assortment West of the Mountains, just received at
WELDON & KELLY'S,
PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS,
147 Wood Street,
Between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

CITY BONDS
FOR SALE.
(City Bonds issued by the City of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of improving
Penn Avenue,
And known as "Penn Avenue Bonds," are now offered for sale at the
Masonic
DEPOSIT SAVINGS BANK.
No. 131 Smithfield Street.
These Bonds have twelve years to run, pay seven per cent. interest, FREE FROM TAXES. Interest payable semi-annually, on the 1st of August and February. Principal and interest payable at the office of the City Treasurer.
These Bonds are secured to the City by a lien upon all the property fronting on said avenue, worth many times the value of the Bonds to be issued, consequently no safer investment can be made.
Coupon Bonds sold at par, and accrued interest.
GEORGE C. McLEAN, Cashier.

ENGINES,
Tools, Machinery, Etc.,
FOR SALE AT
The Novelty Iron Works,
Foot of East Twelfth Street, N. Y.,
EMBRACING
ENGINES, PLANERS, LATHES,
SMITHS' AND BOILER MAKERS' TOOLS
And MACHINERY and PATTERNS of the most approved kinds, etc., etc. Also
6 HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINES, partly finished.
2 STEVENSON'S PATENT TURBINE WATER WHEELS, 66-in. diameter, and
1 MARINE BEAM ENGINE, 66 in. by 10-in stroke
JNO. S SCHULTZE,
Receiver of the Novelty Iron Works.
Send for Catalogue.

B. C. LEVI,
(Successor to Moorhead & Co.)
STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD AGENT
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
Office—No. 20 FOURTH ST., LOUISVILLE, KY
B. C. LEVI.

TAYLOR & FALLOWS,
(Successors to Percival Beckett),
Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineers, and Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents.
Offices—No. 79 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny City
No. 75 WATER ST., Pittsburgh.
N. B.—Branch Patent Office, Washington City, D. C.
Evening Drawing Class for Mechanics on WEDNESDAYS.

T. D. EVANS,
ARCHITECT,
No. 62 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Plans and specifications prepared with care FOR ALL KINDS OF BUILDINGS.

DRY GOODS.
Jos. Horne & Co.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,
Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.
Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

BUSINESS CHANGES.
WM. DILWORTH, JR., HAVING disposed of his interest in the LA BELLE STEEL WORKS to GEORGE REITER, has withdrawn from the firm. The business will be continued under the name of
REITER & CO.,
Who will collect all debts and pay all liabilities.
REITER & CO.
November 8, 1870.

LEGAL.
IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY. No. 638. December Term, 1870.
In the matter of the application of the MUTUAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION OF McKEESPORT, for a Charter of Incorporation.
And now, to wit: Saturday, October 29th, 1870, the foregoing instrument of writing and form of Charter, presented and offered to be filed, notice directed to be given by publication for three consecutive weeks in the DAILY COMMERCIAL, of Pittsburgh, that application has been made for granting said Charter, and that the same will be granted at the next Term of said Court, unless in the meantime, exceptions thereto be filed.
JAMES EVANS,
7h Solicitor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE — THE undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the estate of HOWARD W. SCAIFE, deceased. Those having claims will present them properly authenticated. Those indebted will please pay to
W. B. SCAIFE,
No. 119 First avenue, Pittsburgh.
October 8th, 1870. 7h

NOTICE—WHEREAS, LETTERS TESTAMENTARY upon the estate of L. A. SHAW, deceased, late of the Borough of McKeesport, have been granted to the undersigned, all parties indebted to said estate will make payments without delay, and those having claims against said estate will present the same for settlement.
7h ROBERT ARTHURS, Executor.

GROCERIES, &C.
Samuel H. Baird,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
NO. 112 SECOND AVE.
THE FINEST TEAS, THE CHOICEST COFFEES, THE PUREST SPICES,
CHOICE VARIETIES
Tobaccos, Sugars,
SYRUPS, SOAPS, &c
100 Bbls. Choice N. O. Molasses,
FOR SALE LOW.

M'CNITOR.
(None other Genuine).
LOUISVILLE NAVY TOBACCO.
Having secured the Agency of this unrivalled Tobacco, orders will be filled promptly and at Low Rates. Liberal Discount to the Trade.
SAMUEL H. BAIRD,
112 SECOND AVENUE.

E. PATTERSON,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Produce,
ALSO, GENERAL NEWS AGENT,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS
WEST NEWTON, PA.
In addition to a full line of Groceries and Provisions, and a regular supply of Magazines, Daily and Weekly Newspapers, Stationery, etc., an elegant
SODA FOUNTAIN,
Has been fitted up on the premises, from which the delicious beverage will be served during the summer

BOOTS AND SHOES.
The Cheapest Wholesale Boot and Shoe House in the City.
Boots, Shoes and Gums.
FALL STOCK JUST RECEIVED,
OF ALL STYLES AND QUALITIES.
BOUGHT FOR CASH,
And will be sold by the Case or Dozen, at New York and Boston Prices,
Agent for Philadelphia City Made Goods
AT FACTORY PRICES.
Orders from Country Dealers will be filled promptly and satisfaction guaranteed.
Call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
J. H. Borland,
58 AND 55 WOOD STREET.
RETAIL STORE—98 MARKET STREET.

FURNITURE.
FURNITURE.
J. W. Woodwell & Sons,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PLAIN AND FASHIONABLE
FURNITURE,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
97 and 99 THIRD AVENUE,
HAVE THE BEST
SOFA BEDSTEADS
EVER INVENTED.
CALL AND SEE THEM AT 97 AND 99 THIRD AVENUE.
7rhs

T. C. FULTON,
(Successor to Fulton & Hopper.)
No. 45 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Furniture and Chairs,
Rosewood, Walnut, Mahogany and Oak.
Full Sets of Drawing Room, Library, Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room FURNITURE, on hand and made to order.
Sole Proprietor of SMITH'S SPRING BED BOTTOM for the State of Pennsylvania.
We take pleasure in showing our Goods and giving our Prices, which are, at all times, as reasonable as any other Manufactur

CONFECTIONERY.
NEW GOODS.
300 boxes New Layer Raisins.
200 boxes Valencia Raisins;
50 mats Seedless Raisins;
50 boxes Sultana Raisins;
10 cases New Figs;
20 casks Currants,
15 bbls New Prunes;
5 bales Bordeaux Almonds;
50 kegs Malaga Grapes;
50 bags Ivica Almonds;
20 bags Filberts;
20 bags Brazil Nuts;
15 bags Naple Walnuts;
20 bags New Blackberries;
10 bbls. New Blackberries;
6,000 dozen assorted Canned Fruit and Vegetables.
FOR SALE BY
REYMER & BROS.,
126, 128 and 130 Wood Street.

EXCELSIOR
Money Drawer,
WITH
Brewster's Patent Alarm and Combination Lock.
Retail Dealers and others who have Money Drawers exposed (and consequently frequent losers from till tappers), would do well to call and examine this Drawer, now on exhibition at
84 WOOD STREET.
S. B. SWEM,
AGENT.

MULES FOR SALE.
Twenty-five Superior Kentucky Mules,
Some of which are No. 1 for Pit use, and some are very large Draft Mules, No. 1 in every respect.
Inquire at No 38 CORRY STREET, near Richey & Finkbine's Saw Mill, Allegheny city.
S. B. SMITH.

FERRIS & MILES,
TWENTY-FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
IMPROVED STEAM HAMMERS AND MACHINE TOOLS,
Unequalled for Simplicity Convenience Economy and Power.

DRY GOODS.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
SUITS,
FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES, BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS.
Silks, Poplins, Empress Cloths.
Birets, Black and Colored.
Satin-Faced Merinos and Serges.
Plaid Serges and Poplins.
Alpacas and Alpaca Poplins.
Velveteens, Velvets and Satins for Trimmings.
Black Silk Mantilla Velvets.
Astricans, Plushes and Fancy Cloakings.
Cloth Sacques and Basques.
Cashmere, Wool and Brocha Long and Square Shawls.
Blankets and Flannels.
A Magnificent Stock Just Opened.
James Caldwell,
120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
2p

HATS AND CAPS.
FURS! FURS!
ELEGANT NEW STYLES
Astrachan Sacques,
SEAL SACQUES,
ELEGANT SABLE SETS,
AND ALL THE LOW GRADES
FURS,
FOR LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN,
Embracing the Newest Styles.
McCord & Co.,
OFFER THE LARGEST STOCK OF THE ABOVE GOODS FOR INSPECTION AND AT PRICES THAT CANNOT BE RIVALLED FOR CHEAPNESS.
M'CORD & CO.
131 WOOD STREET.

HATS AND CAPS
AT
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL.
FULL LINE
MEN'S AND BOYS'
FUR, WOOL AND SILK
HATS.
LATEST STYLES
OF
CAPS.
ALL GOODS WILL BE SOLD AT
Lowest Eastern Prices.
R. H. PALMER,
84 WOOD STREET.
New Goods Received Daily.

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.
WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price, One Dollar. For sale by druggists everywhere.
For sale by all Druggists. eod

REMOVAL.
TIFFANY & Co
Having Removed to their New Building,
UNION SQUARE, New York,
NOW OFFER A NEW STOCK OF
Fine Bronzes, Clocks,
Mantel Sets
Paris Fancy Goods
Choice London and Vienna Leather Goods,
Selected Expressly for their Opening.
Diamonds and other Precious Stones,
WATCHES.
Also, New Styles in FINE JEWELRY and Articles of STERLING SILVERWARE of their own make, now first exhibited.

MRS. S. A. MORGAN,
No. 2 SIXTH (late St. Clair) STREET.
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S
Dining and Lunch Rooms.
OPEN UNTIL 11 O'CLOCK P. M.
DINNERS served at short notice. OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE, from Shell or Can.
Persons desiring to give Private Dinner Parties can have the Room.
Weddings and Private Parties supplied with ICE CREAM, CAKES and CONFECTIONERY upon short notice, using only the best articles and employing none but first-class help. The Ice Cream manufactured in the establishment is warranted No. 1.
I have also a Wood Dining Room for Ladies and Gentlemen, which will be kept open at all HOURS in the very best style.
Call and be convinced.
MRS. S. A. MORGAN.

500 BBLS CHOICE WINTER APPLES, 100 bbls. Sackets Belle and 50 bbls. Jersey Cranberries. 60 bbls. Sweet Potatoes. 180 bbls. Brookes' Mince Meat. Receiving daily and in store Fish and Tub Butter, Eggs, Lard, Beans, Seeds, Feathers, Onions, Brooms, Apple Butter, &c. Also General Agent Brookes' celebrated Delaware Co. Mince Meat, and Barren's Patent Carriage Wheels.
HENRY REA, 74 and 76 Liberty st., Pittsburgh.
P. S.—Orders promptly filled. Letters of inquiry answered with p omptness.

TOBACCO.
Banner Tobacco Works.
AUSTIN & CO.,
31 SIXTH STREET
(LATE ST. CLAIR).
Tobacco,
CIGARS, SNUFF, &c.,
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Connecticut Seed and Havana Leaf
MADE A SPECIALTY.
Give us a Call or send us an Order. TTh3

Louisville Navy.
OLIVE MAHOGANY BRAND
IN BUTTS,
HALF BUTTS,
QUARTER BUTTS
AND CADDIES.
KNOX & ORR,
WHOLESALE GRO

Jas T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.)

COR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE.

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, November 16, 1870.

The European news since Saturday, has had a very disturbing influence on the markets. Gold has quickly responded to the feeling of danger that other powers would become involved and thus a prolongation of the war become certain. And should other great powers become involved in it, the effect on our finances, and on prices of breadstuffs and cotton, would probably present the same routine of phases that have resulted from the war now in progress. At first, the price of bonds would decline, and the price of gold would advance, as would also the price of breadstuffs. Afterward, and while the new war was in progress, these tendencies would probably be reversed until peace was declared, whereupon the calling home of the capital that had sought safety in flight from the seat of war, would cause another decline in bonds, and another advance in the price of gold, and the demand for breadstuffs to supply the waste of war would make higher prices necessary.

—The New York *Herald* says the cliques know that the greater the complications in Europe the better for this country and the more capital we shall obtain from abroad. It is folly to say that war in Europe will do our business harm. As our imports are always larger than our exports a complete interruption of our trade with Europe would be to our benefit. A Chinese wall around the United States would make us richer than we are. Our vast and grand country is self-supporting. Were it not for the luxury of our wealthy classes, who import silks and all kinds of costly dry goods, cottons and brandies, we should be comparatively creditor with Europe. The sooner all Europe is overrun with devastating armies, destroying the sources of these luxuries, the sooner shall we cancel the balance of trade against us. With all Europe at war we shall become the "nation of shopkeepers," to sell firearms and breadstuffs to the belligerents. They all Europe at war every foundry in this country would be working night and day. The railroads of the West would be unable to draw the pork and produce required for export from New York. If 1,250,000 the pork packers of New York could not produce hogs enough from the farms of the West to ship to the Cities.

—Some few transactions of late in our National Bank shares indicate some little change in prices. Iron City sold up to 101; Second National, 102; Merchants' and Manufacturers', 79; also, Exchange National, 70, and Third National, 135.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
U. S. Bonds '81	.....	.....	113¼
U. S. Bonds '62	107¾	107¾	107¾
U. S. Bonds '64	107	106¾	107
U. S. Bonds '65	107	107	107
U. S. Bonds '65 new	109¼	109¼	109¼
U. S. Bonds '67	109¼	109¼	109¼
U. S. Bonds '68	109¼	109¼	109¼
10-40s	106¾	106¾	106¾
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112¼
U. S. 6s, 1881	113¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	107¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	106½
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	107
U. S. 10-40s	106¾
5-20s, January and July, 1865	109¼
5-20s, January and July, 1867	109¼
5-20s, January and July, 1868	109¼
Union Pacific Railroad	87½
Central Pacific Railroad	92
Cy. Pacific	111¼

—The news of late was employed adversely to the general Wall street stock speculation throughout the forenoon, but without much success, as buyers came in with considerable freed in for the New York and Western Railways, and at the close of the day the changes in prices from Saturday afternoon were not important. The traffic on the Western roads, now that lake navigation is about closed, is more than equal, in the main, to the corresponding season of last year, and the prospects of the winter business West, decidedly better, corresponding with the prevailing healthy trade of the country at the Atlantic seaboard. For November, of the money market on the seaboard.

—The *Herald* remarks: The stock cliques, in pursuing their policy of "milking the street," stated a general selling movement, and induced a fresh and heavy addition to the "short" interest. The cliques were never so rich or powerful. The market is wholly in their power. Whatever anxiety they experienced during the fall months, when money has been unusually active, is now gone by, and they are growing bold and daring with the prospect of having unlimited supply of money at low rates throughout the winter. "Points" are given confidently to sell everything on the list. They are now "milking the street" to double their profits and to keep the "short" interest alive. To-day they purposely lowered the market a half to one per cent., as it was anticipated in the *Herald* this morning. It is their plan to nurse prices within a narrow range, not running them down suddenly, but as an object with the "-horis" to cover but by rendering everything generally "blue" to keep alive and increase the "short" interest. The agitation and frequent fluctuations in the temptation to speculate. The old operators are returning to the street to take a hand in when there is so good a prospect of quick "turns."

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

Nov. 16, 1870.	10:30 A.M.	11:30	12:30	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
C & H.	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Do Scrip	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Erie	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
Reading	102	102	102	102	102	102
Harlem	130	130	130	.....	.....	.....
Illinois Central	136	136¾	136¾	.....	.....	.....
Lake Shore	93¾	93¾	93¾	.....	.....	.....
Cleve. and Pitts	109¾	109¾	109¾	.....	.....	.....
Northwestern	90	89¾	90	.....	.....	.....
Do. preferred	114	113¾	114	.....	.....	.....
Rock Island	93¾	93¾	93¾	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul	89¾	89¾	89¾	.....	.....	.....
Do. preferred	87¾	86¾	87¾	.....	.....	.....
Wabash	52¾	52¾	52¾	.....	.....	.....
Do. preferred	74	74	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Wayne	94	94	94	.....	.....	.....
Ohio & M.	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Chi. & Alt.	115	.....	115¾	.....	.....	.....
Chi. & N. W.	87¾	.....	87¾	.....	.....	.....
R. I. and P.	93¾	.....	93¾	.....	.....	.....
St. L. and P.	109	.....	109	.....	.....	.....
Canton	67¾	.....	68	.....	.....	.....
Pac. M. Tel.	42¾	42¾	43¼	43¼	.....	.....
Quicksilver	4¾	.....	4¾	.....	.....	.....
Pac. Mail	42¾	.....	42¾	42¾	42¾	42¾
Adams Ex.	67¾	.....	67¾	.....	.....	.....
Wells F.	43¾	.....	43¾	.....	.....	.....
American	46¾	.....	46¾	.....	.....	.....
U. S.	65¾	.....	65¾	.....	.....	.....
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's quotations shows the following changes:

	Thes.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	92¾	92¾	...	¼
N. Central scrip	87¾	87¾	...	¼
Erie	23¾	23¾	...	¼
Reading	102	101¾	¼	...
Harlem	130	130	...	...
Illinois Central	136	136¾	¼	...
Lake Shore	93¾	93¾	...	¼
Cleve. and Pitts	109¾	109¾	...	...
Northwestern	90	89¾	¼	...
Do. preferred	114	113¾	¼	...
Rock Island	93¾	93¾	...	...
St. Paul	89¾	89¾	...	...
Do. preferred	87¾	86¾	¼	...
Wabash	52¾	52¾	...	...
Do. preferred	74	74	...	...
Fort Wayne	94	94	...	...
Ohio and Miss	32¾	32¾	...	...
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾	...	...
Adams Express	67¾	67¾	...	...
American	46¾	46¾	...	...
U. S.	65¾	65¾	...	...
Gold	112¾	112¾	¼	...

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers, and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	92¾
Philadelphia and Erie	23¾
Lehigh Navigation	85¾
Catawissa preferred	37
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	45
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60
North Pennsylvania Railroad	43
Camden and Amboy Railroad	115
Schuylkill Navigation	18½
Philadelphia Passenger Railroad	13¾

—The decline in Pennsylvania stock and the advance in Lehigh Valley Railroad and Catawissa preferred are the only features in the Philadelphia market to-day. Catawissa is ex-dividend and 37, equivalent to 40½, higher than it has touched for a number of years.

—The following were the comparative earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railway Company for the fourth week in October:

	1870.	1869.	
Freights	$42,302 05	$38,813 41	Inc., $3,488 61
Coal	23,322 27	13,548 11	Inc., 9,774 16
Passengers	11,061 37	13,455 47	Inc., 605 90
Miscellaneous	4,700 00	3,700 00	Inc., 1,000 00
Total	$89,385 69	$71,517 02	Inc., $17,868 67
Add 3 weeks	180,895 65	165,226 57	Inc., 21,559 08
Total 4 weeks	$266,281 34	$236,743 59	Inc., $39,467 75

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, November 16.—Flour firm, quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and advanced No. 1 red at $1 20@1 22; No. 2 at 1 15. Corn quiet and unchanged. Oats steady at 42c. Petroleum firm; refined 30c, crude quiet and unchanged at 8½ for 60 gravity.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, November 16th, 1870.

REMARKS—The markets, taken as a whole, were generally active. We can report a fair trade demand for the leading articles. This, however, has been the situation for some time. So far as relates to prices we have no particular change to notice. Dealers are inclined to purchase sparingly merely to meet their current wants. Produce—The receipts were not large but were fully up with the wants of the market. As a general thing there is no desire among dealers to carry over large stocks, as an accumulation is not desirable, the future being very uncertain so far as relates to prices. Flour—we have no change to report. In regard to the flour market as relates to prices or demand, holders are not inclined to make concessions, they consider prices satisfactorily low, as compared with other cities. They evidently have the figures on their side. The mills have a good stock of wheat on hand, and are doing a good business at current rates. Bacon and provisions—we can report a firm market, with a good demand. The stock on hand is a small one and will soon be exhausted, hence holders decline to make any concession in order to effect sales. New meat will soon be forthcoming.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—The market contains a good supply with liberal receipts. Since our last 953 sacks were received. We can report sales at the following: Fair to prime $2 50@3 00; choice to fancy $3 25@3 50 ⅌ bbl.

ASHES—The market was steady with a fair trade demand. Prices have undergone no change. We can report sales as follows: Pearls—Soda Ash—Refined $5½ ⅌ cwt., 3½@4c ⅌ lb; common $4@5 ⅌ cwt., 3½c ⅌ lb. Potash 7@7½c ⅌ lb.

APPLE BUTTER—Market well supplied. Sales were made at various prices, ranging from 60@70c ⅌ gallon.

MILL FEED—No sales at the following figures: Bran $1 00@1 10; middlings $1 05@1 85; seconds $1 15@1 30 ⅌ cwt.

BAKING POWDER—Dashner, 4-lb cans, $1 75 ⅌ dozen; 5-lb cans $2 25; 1 ⅌ cans, $6 00 per dozen.

DRIED FRUIT—There is some inquiry; sales peaches (halves) at 9½@10c; apples, choice 9½@10c ⅌ lb.

NUTS—The supply is fair. Chestnuts $7 00@7 50 ⅌ bush; hickorynuts $1 50 ⅌ bush; walnuts $1 00 ⅌ bush.

VENEGR—Is not so "dear," and now sells, whole lots, unbroused, at 12½ ⅌ lb.

WOODENWARE—Following are wholesale prices per dozen: Pails, 2 hoop, $2 40; 3 hoop $2 65. Tubs, No. 1, 2 hoop, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 50; No 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards $1 00.

BUTTER—The receipts are increasing since our last—64 packages were received. The current rates were: Fair to prime 22@25c; choice 26@28c being the extreme rates. Common butter is still hard to dispose of at any price.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The stock has been reduced down to a limited amount; holders were firm. We can report small sales of the following: Shoulders at 14½@15c; ribbed sides 17½c, 18½@19c; short ribbed sides 19c; clear sides 19c; sugar cured hams, plain, 24c; sugar cured hams, canvassed, 25½@26c; shoulders, sugar-cured canvassed, 16c; breakfast bacon, canvassed, clear, 21c; mess pork $26 00 ⅌ bbl; dried beef, canvassed, 27½c. Sales of Beef tongues at $8 ⅌ dozen. Hogs sales 25½ at 7½c.

CIDER—There is a better demand and a fair article fetches $6 ⅌ bbl; prime is worth $7@9 ⅌ bbl.

SAPOLIO—In fair demand; sales Enoch Morgan's Sons at $6 dozen for No. 1.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales Pennsylvania $3 ⅌ case, other brands sold at $6 00@7 00 ⅌ case.

HOPS—We can report sales in a regulary way at 21@22c ⅌ lb for new crop.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR is coming in freely, and sales are regularly made at $3 50@4 00 ⅌ cwt.

GRAIN—The market continues to move along steadily with a fair trade demand for the various kinds. The receipts since our last were as follows: Oats 466 sacks and for the week 5,927 sacks; rye 74 sacks; for the week 1,735 sacks; wheat 407 sacks, for the week 1,787 sacks; corn 352 sacks, for the week 1,744 sacks. Quotations for current rates were as follows: Wheat, mill prices, $1 30@1 33 for white. $1 30@1 33@1 35. The receipts were moderate; sales were reported at wharf and depot at 46@46½c; store, 48@50c. The market quiet and prices nominal at 80@85c. Barley—In demand and prices are ruling low, as compared with other cities. They evidently have the figures on their side. The mills have a good stock of wheat on hand, and are doing a good business at current rates. Bacon and provisions—we can report a firm market, with a good demand. The stock on hand is a small one and will soon be exhausted, hence holders decline to make any concession in order to effect sales. New meat will soon be forthcoming.

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The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.
Goshen and Fancy N. Y. Cheese—Jenkins & Bro.
Hoofland's German Bitters—Chas. M. Evans.
Statement of the Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company.
Colored Men Wanted—Reed & Johnson.
Boarding—134 Second avenue
Rooms Wanted—Box N, this office.
[illegible] per week—ROOT, 288 Pittsburgh.
Lawrence Wanted—Pittsburgh Oil Co.
Cut and Gummed Labels—J. J. Bender & Co.
Goshen Cheese—Checkered Front.
Meeting—Farmers' and Mechanics' Turnpike Co.
Partner Wanted—Chemist, Commercial Office.
Administration Notice—Mrs. R. McGirr.
Goshen Cheese—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Ladies' Furs—29 Sixth street.
Chain Cables—Robson, Campbell & Co.
Goshen Cheese—Checkered Front.
Cut and Gummed Labels—77 Fourth avenue.
Aerated Crackers—Marvin's.
Goshen Cheese—Checkered Front.
For Chapped Hands—Glycermel of Roses.
Cut and Gummed Labels—J. J. Bender & Co.
Aerated Crackers—Marvin's.
Fuelyana Tea—J. S. Black.
For Coughs—Brown's Bronchial Troches.
Cut and Gummed Labels—77 Fourth avenue.
Harris & Co.'s Gummed and Cut Labels.
Golden Wedding Rye Whisky—J. S. Finch & Co.
Clothing—Urling, Follansbee & Co.
Great Fur House—Wm. Fleming & Co.
New Tools—R. S. Davis & Co.
Opera House—Richard Third.
Masonic Hall—Morris Brothers Minstrels.
Lectures—By O'Leary.
Academy of Music—Fox & Denier's Troupe.
Masonic Hall—Madame Rents' Female Minstrels.
Academy of Music—Marie Seebach.
City Hall—Grand Military Fair.
Varieties Theater.
Free Lectures—Prof O. S. Fowler.
Mercantile Library Hall—Rev. A. A. Willits, D. D.
Cream Ale—Piper, Dannais & Co.
Hair Oils—Chas. Abel.
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Spalding's Glue.
For the Teeth—Sozodont.
Drug Store for Sale—R. S. Fellers & Co.
Bridling and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.

THE OIL REGIONS.

Letter from Tidionte—Building Improvements—An Extensive Shipping Point—A Prosperous Town—Oil Operations in Lawrence County.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

TIDIONTE, PA., Nov. 16, 1870.

This is one of the many towns along the line of the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railway, that owes its present flourishing condition to the oil traffic that has and is now being carried on here. Although business, as a rule, is usually dull throughout the oil regions at this season of the year, this place seems to be an exception.

Having been a resident of this village for a number of years, I never saw the citizens so interested in the prosperity of their town as during the present fall. Now buildings are springing up promiscuously all over the town, some very artistic in their design, and all possessing an air of elegance and utility. Messrs. Evans & Kemble, intend to put in motion for a building 48 by 100 feet and three stories high. The lower story is designed for dry goods and groceries; the second story will contain two office rooms, and a hall for lodge meetings, and the third story is to be occupied by the Masonic fraternity and Odd Fellows. The building is situated in the best portion of the town, is easy of access to the railroad, and its location and general design will show the business tact and foresight of this enterprising firm.

The station at this place is one of the most extensive shipping points on the Oil Creek road at the present time, being a general outlet for the vast amount of oil produced in the Dennis Run, Triumph, Babylon and Economy oil fields. There is also a pipe running from here to Rouseville, which brings one thousand barrels per day from that locality. And as nearly all these companies have their machinery and oil well supplies, and also the necessaries of life through this station, the local freight trade is immense.

The hotels are crowded with new-comers; vehicles of every description are constantly on the mud-paved streets; eager pedestrians throng the sidewalks; property is advancing, and every department of industry is assuming a boom in all branches of business that augurs well for the future prosperity of Tidionte.

The rapid strides made here during the year past, is the way of progress in every branch of industry of the oil regions only; and if the business interests continue to advance in corresponding ratio with the year now drawing to a close, Tidionte will soon vie with Titusville in the march of improvement.

The New Castle *Guardian* says: The Enterprise Oil Company are now putting casing in their well on Slipperyrock creek, near Eldersville, and this company, experienced operators who have examined the indications, are of the opinion that the signs are in favor of a flowing well. The operations are being carried on under the superintendency of Mr. W. S. Crawford.

A CORRESPONDENT'S interview with Postmaster General Creswell, may be taken, if correct, as an expression of not only his own views of the administration. Mr. Creswell thinks the party has done very well for the second year of an administration, and believes that by 1872 the Maryland Republicans who were worried about the negroes voting will overcome their prejudices so that the party will carry the State. The reduction of expenses and the debt will be the main plank in the form of the tariff, upon protective principles, so as to remove the odious internal taxation. Gen. Butler's scheme for a war with Great Britain may do to tickle the Essex district, but it is the evident duty of the administration "to avoid the terrible and blighting effects of such a struggle as would follow Butler's policy." The honest masses will favor the peaceful solution, if that country comes of its own free will, but we cannot afford a war to settle the Alabama question. In regard to the elections, Mr. Creswell deplored General Sickles's defeat as the most important loss, and predicted that Senator Schurz will not continue his opposition to the administration. The Postmaster General was rather pleased that the overwhelming defeat of the Republican majority in the House was diminished, for it will end small bickerings and prevent having too many aspirants for the Speakership. All of these are very proper sentiments, and quite popular, it will be seen.

THE citizens of Pomeroy, Ohio, at a large meeting a few evenings ago, had some excellent speeches upon the bridge nuisance, adopted resolutions protesting against the construction of the Newport and Cincinnati bridge according to the present plans, and also indorsed the Cincinnati resolutions upon the subject.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 16, 1870.

	7:23 A. M.	4:23 P. M.	11:23 P. M.
Height of barometer, inches	29 00	29.12	29.26
Change since last report	.10	.12	.14
Thermometer	32°	37°	34°
Change in 24 hours		W.	W.
Direction of wind	W.	W.	W.
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	5	4	4
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot	.122	.08	.08
Character of wind	B.	B.	B.
Rainfall since last report—in inches			
State of weather	2	2	

NOTES—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the Barometer since the last report are given; decrease being marked here, and throughout the table by the minus sign. Character of the winds to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, light perceptible; B, gentle breeze; C, pleasant brisk; D, very brisk; D, high wind; F, very high wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 0, clear; 2, fair; 3, light rain; 4, heavy rain; 5, snow.

JAMES WEST, Observer Sergeant.

TRY Glycermel of Roses. Sold by druggists.

FINISHED.—The grading of the Monongahela wharf was finished yesterday.

HEATH ZOUAVES.—The members of this organization have three distinct uniforms.

CARTWRIGHT & WARNER'S fine undershirts and drawers at Putnam's, 72 Fifth avenue.

FOR SALE.—J. W. Spencer has arrived at the Red Lion Hotel, with a car of heavy draft mules.

MORTGAGES.—George B. Hill, corner of Wood street and Third avenue, desires to loan money on mortgages. Give him a call.

IN A DANGEROUS CONDITION.—Mrs. Kohrsin, the woman who is now in jail on a charge of cruelly beating her, is reported as being in a dangerous condition.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENSES.—Andrew Steacy charged John Evans before Deputy Mayor Nichols, yesterday, with falsely obtaining $5 75 worth of boarding. Warrant issued.

TWO.—"Buck" Shaner, a well-known character, was sent to the Workhouse for four months, by Mayor Brush, yesterday. John Kerr went to the same institution for twenty days for disorderly conduct.

COMBINATION HOSE.—The Brooklyn Fire Commissioners have purchased 20,000 feet of the patent combination hose made by the Gutta Percha Rubber Manufacturing Company, New York. Two thousand five hundred feet of the hose is now in use in this city, and it is pronounced excellent.

NEVER BETTER AND UNEXCELLED.—The stock of winter underwear for gentlemen, at Putnam's, 72 Fifth avenue.

TRY Glycermel of Roses. Sold by druggists.

WIFE VS. HUSBAND.—Mrs. Margaret Adley colored, came before Mayor Brush yesterday, and charged John Adley, her husband, with assault and battery and surety of the peace. He was arrested by officer Dressler and held for a hearing.

ALLEGED HOUSE OF ILL REPUTE.—Before Alderman O'Donnell yesterday, Margaret Smith made information against Gibson Trimble and Sarah White for keeping a house of ill repute, name the Union Depot on Liberty street. Warrant issued.

TRY Glycermel of Roses. Sold by druggists.

A DESPERATE THREAT.—Mrs. Maggie McCartney having threatened to cut John Dixon's throat, the latter came before the surety of the peace before Alderman Neeper, and an officer is about to apprehend her.

CONCERT AND SOIREE.—The Frohsinn Society will give their first concert and soiree this season, at Turner Hall to-night. They will be continued throughout the winter at the same place. They are always interesting and well worth attending.

LECTURES.—Dr. O'Leary, well known in this community as a lecturer, announces in another column that he will give a course of lectures at Excelsior Hall, Allegheny, commencing on Monday evening next. His subject will be "Health, Strength and Beauty," on which topics he is amply able to interest all who go to hear him.

PARTNERSHIP DIFFICULTY.

An Injunction and Receiver Asked For—Saturday Appointed for a Hearing.

In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, Judge Collier on the bench, Messrs. Kuhn & Evans, attorneys for complainants, filed a bill in equity on behalf of Martin Satler and Henry McCoy, against George R. Johnson. The complainants and respondent were partners in the iron machinery business, their works being located at the corner of Mechanic and Pike streets, this city. The partnership was formed in 1864, Satler retaining one-half and McCoy and Johnson each one-fourth interest. It continued without interruption until August, 1870, when a notice of dissolution was published and the firm declared dissolved.

The bill goes on to say that Johnson had entire charge of the affairs of the business, that is so far as the finances are concerned, and that early last summer the complainants ascertained that he had indorsed notes for the accommodation of his brother, J. D. Johnson, and others without the authority or consent of the complainants; that he lent notes to John Aller, Louis Mould and C. W. Shaffer, without the consent of the complainants, they being then of doubtful means and now entirely insolvent; but after an investigation they find that the indorsements by Johnson as made without the consent of the firm amounts to nearly $18,000, and that the notes loaned to the three gentlemen named aggregated $9,000; that when they discovered the above thing and made known their revelations to respondent, he refused to allow the complainants the books and papers of the firm, so that they could have an accurate knowledge of the business, and that he left the firm's place of business, remained away several days, the paper of the firm going to protest, and bills receivable are now largely insolvent; that in view of all these facts, the firm was declared dissolved on the 26th of August last.

The bill further alleges that the complainant, unwilling to go into litigation, offered to appoint Samuel Glanville as joint agent, to collect and receive all moneys due to all firms, and pay the same over to the Clerk, to be paid out only upon the joint order of the former partners. Glanville relinquished the agency a few days after accepting it, and nothing of any consequence was done and agreed; that the late firm owned interests in six different oil wells, all of which respondent sold about the last of August without the knowledge or consent of the complainants, and for a considerably less sum than the stock really was worth; that he received $2,000 in cash or some securities for said oil stocks, but gave no account of the receipts to complainants; that in addition to a large amount of scrap-iron and old dies there are owing to the firm six or seven thousand dollars, which they believe can be collected, and they think the respondent, unless restrained, intends to treat the same and render no account of it as he has done in regard to the oil stock; that partnership debts have been brought and judgments obtained to the amount of $9,000; that executions have been issued and the personal property of said late firm sold to satisfy the claims, and that now suits are being brought against said late firm; that the firm made considerable gains and profits, and their embarrassment arises out of gross mismanagement and reckelessness on the part of Johnson; that unless some competent and judicious person is appointed to take hold of the affairs of the late firm and reduce the property still in the hands of the members to cash, and apply it to the payment of the just debts of the firm, the whole of said property or a large part thereof will be sacrificed and wasted by forced sheriff's sales; that a correct statement of the affairs of the late firm will show the defendant in debt to plaintiffs for money received by him and for gross frauds committed by his mismanagement, and for which he is to be held responsible.

The bill closed by asking that the Court appoint a Receiver to take charge of the business with a view to closing it amicably.

The counsel for complaint moved for the appointment of a Receiver, and the Court fixed Saturday next for a hearing on the injunction as well as for the preliminary injunction asked for.

The Delaware Mutual Insurance Company.

In another column will be found the statement of the affairs of the "Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company of Philadelphia," published pursuant to the provisions of its charter. The financial exhibit is an exceedingly gratifying one, and fully maintains the high reputation of this company for thrift, economy and stability. It will be seen that the company have declared a cash dividend of ten per cent., a stock dividend of six per cent., interest on the scrip of the first issue, and a scrip dividend of twenty-five per cent. on the earned premiums, which had been stopped, have also ordered that the scrip certificates be prolonged for the year 1871, and be redeemed in cash. Those interested in the finances of the company are referred to the statement which will be read with interest. Those who wish to transact business with the Delaware Mutual, should bear this record in mind in regard to its advantages, by calling upon P. A. Madeira, Esq., at the branch office, No. 85 Fourth avenue.

Mammoth Sweet Potato.

Passing the cracker bakery of S. S. Marvin, on Liberty street, we noticed a nondescript vegetable in the window, resembling a well fattened duck, weighing about four and a half pounds. Being desirous to catch an item, we walked in, and discovered what we had taken to be a duck, to be only a sweet potato! Originality we learned that Mr. Marvin had been cultivating in Doniphan county, Kansas, noted for being a sweet potato region, and having depopled by Pennsylvanians from this and other counties in the western part of the State, captured the potato and brought it home with him, where it may be seen in his show window. We were told that the potato began in about the same latitude as Allegheny county, and that fifty cents for the potato will produce the price of coal to six cents, and you have reduced the coal part of the cost one fourth, or the cost of coal to one dollar per ton, at the twelve and one-half cents, or thirty seven and one-half cents per box of a reduction of $1.

But this is not all. The labor employed on it is valued by the cost of fuel the laborer is compelled to use in his family. Every man who works for you is a coal consumer, and in the United States every bushel of coal used is price of the coal he is compelled to use in his family. Just so with everything else in family life. The grower, the butcher, the baker, the goods man sale more for their commodities because the baker, the butcher, the grocer, the tailor, shoemaker, and blacksmith, who consumes him and family, are compelled to ask more for their products because of the increase of coal, and so on *ad infinitum*. Coal lies at the foundation of this system of labor. All manufacturing, all its industries are based on coal, cheap coal. Remove cheap coal from us, and Asia is away in the lead of us. Give us cheap coal and we can defy the world for cheap manufactures.

Competition in general business was never more close than at present, in all branches of business men. All the managers of our industries are pressing every energy of mind and body to accomplish one thing, viz., a state of things which will enable them to compete successfully with their fellow-citizens elsewhere in the articles they produce, and when the mind runs through the whole list of articles, it finds the elements that form the base and substance of our products, and finds that they are in our hills really valueless until the labor of man is employed upon them. Now, if coal will commence its reduction in price, and the crude material in the hill, and only alloy a little of the actual value of the finished article, it as you can, making an article which only costs really the amount that fairly remunerated labor should be paid on that article, reduced the article, whether glass or iron at the Lowell prices. Coal is the basis on which labor is located alongside of the original materials, so you are exempt from the cost of transportation, then iron has cheaper rails for its drivers, where iron, glass, &c., can be made the cheapest.

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The Drowning at Osceola—Bodies Recovered.

The bodies of three persons drowned in the Youghiogheny river, opposite Osceola, on the 12th instant, by the upsetting of a skiff, have been recovered, and inquests held by Justice Love, of Coultersville. The body of Edward Fryer was recovered on the 14th and held an inquest on Monday. The bodies of Margaret and Michael Campbell, brother and sister, were found on Tuesday, elapsed by each others side, and inquests held on them also, and they were to be buried yesterday. Coroner West wishes us to state that no one was deprived of life by drowning, but that the bodies, and that he did not hold them himself because, contrary to information that was received, of the finding of the bodies. We would urge upon all persons the propriety of notifying the Coroner of accidents, the steep grade encountered in coming into the outer depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad. No one was injured by the accident.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Matilda Gibson lodged complaint against her husband, John Gibson, before Alderman O'Donnell, for assault and battery. She alleged that he knocked her down, kicked and otherwise abused her. Warrant issued, but John can't be found.

GLOVES! GLOVES!—The largest, finest and best selected stock of gloves in the city at Putnam's Gents' Furnishing Depot, 72 Fifth avenue.

A SNEAK THIEF.—Grace Lee, a well known colored sneak thief, was arrested by officer Moore yesterday for the larceny of cloak from Mr. Whiting, an oil merchant. The owner declined prosecuting, however, whereupon Mayor Brush ordered Lee into confinement at the work house for three months from date.

TRY Glycermel of Roses. Sold by druggists.

REPORTED FAILURE.—It is reported that a well known merchant on Wood street has failed.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

Court opened at ten o'clock and the following business was transacted:

Slocum's appeal; Fayette county. Argued by Kaine for plaintiff in error, and Wilson contra.

Garrard vs. Hadden; Fayette county. Argued by Nutt and Kaine for plaintiff in error, and Boyle contra.

Read in Crawford township, Butler county; *non pressed*.

Walker's heirs vs. Walker; Mercer county; *non pressed*.

Lawrence county's appeal. Argued by McCombs for appellant, and Thompson and McCandless for appellees. The argument is not yet concluded, and will occupy the attention of the Court the greater part of to-day, perhaps.

Court adjourned at noon, for consultation, till August, 1870, when a notice of dissolution was published and the firm declared dissolved.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

Was testimony in the case of Mary Ross vs. C. H. Simmons et al. reported yesterday was concluded and Honor will charge the jury this morning.

James McK. Snodgrass et ux, vs Biddle Arthurs, guardian. Action in replevin, house-hold goods seized for rent due from another. Sam Schuyer, Esq., moved for a non-suit, which was allowed. Immediately thereafter, C. B. M. Smith, Esq., counsel for plaintiff, moved to take off the non-suit, which motion was argued for a good while.

Kaufman & Co. vs. Gorbach. Action on a promissory note for $565. On trial at adjournment.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

No. 107 Renouf vs. Davis.
No. 240 Mellon & Bros. vs. Duff.
No. 241 Same vs. same.
No. 242 Same vs. same.
No. 227 Gratton vs. P. C. and St. L. R. W. Co.
No. 13 Hill, Patterson & Co. vs. Hacker.
No. 236 Oil Well Supply Co. of Penna. R. R. Co. vs. Robinson.
No. 29 Brown vs. Anderson.

Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

In this court the case of Carson & Johnsten vs. Jacob Rupp was taken up. This was an action for ejectment, the property in question having been by the grading of a lot. Judgment of non-suit entered.

Commonwealth for use vs. Jacob Kessler. This was an action to recover $50 penalty for Thomas Smith, a witness in a case in which the defendant was charged with selling liquor on Sunday, against defendants.

Charles Arbuckle and John Arbuckle and W. V. Smith, partners as Arbuckle & Co. vs. Wm. M. Gibson. Action for plaintiff, Sat 2.

C. Edmundson & Son vs. C. C. Smith; verdict for plaintiff, $89 98.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO DAY.

28. Lewis vs. Wallace.
65. Com. for use vs. Albert Goebel.
67. I. E. Hall et ux vs. Alex. McClung.
69. Com. for use vs. Charles Hilger.
70. Archibald Yeakel vs. Andrew Frazier.
68. G. Kaier vs. John Hoover.
69. Edgar McFadden vs. Wm. Johnston.
70. W. J. McMasters vs. John Dalzell.
71. Hugh Roberts vs. Minehart & Reynolds.
72. Cyrus Miller vs. Samuel Frich.

A FUNNY SCENE.

Between a Female Witness and a Lawyer—The Lawyer Asks Protection Because of Being Called a "Sam Cat."

A ludicrous scene occurred in one of our county Courts yesterday afternoon. During the trial of a case in which a number of women appeared as witnesses the counsel for the plaintiff was known among the profession, in cross examining Mrs. M., propounded the following question:

"Do you ever drink anything?"

Witness—You ought to know; the last time I drank I was in your hall.

Counsel—Madam, really I—

Witness, overwhelming—Was pretty drunk then; sure, but I know that you could not take me home.

The witness then descended from the stand, shaking her fist in the counsel's face as she passed and addressing him in some peculiar manner.

The Counsel—My! please the Court I appeal for protection.

The Court—I have failed to see where any disturbance came in. The Counsel will please state the nature of complaint in short order.

Counsel, rising excitedly—Well, she called me—that is to say—she said I was a pugnacious "ram cat."

The Court laughing!—If the Court could have only anticipated what she was going to say, a word of caution would have been given her.

The matter occasioned no little merriment among attorneys, spectators and all who witnessed it.

War! War! and War Prices.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Our late war seems to be still going on in Pittsburgh, judging from the price coal is now, and threatened to be charged inside of thirty days, *for coal*. To illustrate: I called on one of our coal dealers this morning for the purpose of laying in a winter supply for the family.

In reply to the question of price, he answered that his present price was eleven cents per bushel, and before thirty days the price would be at least thirteen or fourteen cents. I made up stop a moment and thing of even *eleven cents for coal*. In Allegheny City, during a time of peace and quiet, and thirteen threatened.

Coal enters largely into the cost of manufacturing of iron, glass and every other article produced by the industry of our people. A bar of iron, a bottle or a pane of glass, is but coal and labor. The cost of a box of glass is made up largely of coal and labor. If I propose a box of glass to cost, at the present prices of coal and labor, six dollars, and that coal be at the high price of $6 per ton, it will cost eight cents per bushel. This would be one dollar and fifty cents for the glass. If I reduce the price of coal to six cents, and you have reduced the coal part of the cost one fourth, or the cost of glass to one dollar and a half. If twelve and one-half cents, or thirty seven and one-half cents per box of a reduction of $1.

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ALLEGHENY.

A DAY WITH OUR ARCHITECTS.

GROWTH OF THE CITY.

What Has Been Done During the Year.

Over a Million and a Half of Dollars Expended in Building Improvements.

Brief Description of Manufactories, Churches, School Houses, &c., with Cost.

During the present year, marked improvements have been made toward adorning and beautifying our city. Magnificent structures have been erected in all parts of the city, showing the taste and enterprise of the citizens. Within the past few years, there has been a great change in the architectural appearance of our city, and those who can recall our city as it was twenty years ago, can form some idea of the rapid progress that has been made. As the building season is drawing to a close, we append a brief summary of the more important public and private buildings which have been erected or brought to completion during the year, together with their cost. The aggregate cost of the buildings enumerated below will reach $650 000. During the year upwards of three hundred buildings have been erected at an average cost of $1,200 each. Prominent among the buildings erected stands

SEMPLE'S DRY GOOD'S PALACE,

Federal, above Ohio street; this magnificent structure is five stories in height, and is built in the Renaissance style of architecture; the first and second stories are to be used for the retail trade, and the remaining stories will be wholesale; the building has a front of sixty feet, and a depth of one hundred and eighty feet; the front is built of massion stone, and the other walls of brick; the first story will have one center entrance, on each side of which will be four large plate glass windows, six by sixteen feet; the front windows of the other stories will also be of plate glass; the windows will have circular heads with three-quarter round columns between, with carved capitals and bases; the keys of the second story windows have finely-formed Grecian female faces, and the rear story windows have ornamental keys, finely carved; the second story has a balustrade running the whole length of the front; the front is finished with a stone cornice and a Mansard roof; the Mansard has three dormer windows; the center window consists of three lights, and is surmounted by ornamental figures over seven feet in height, representing Justice in the center, with Peace on the right and Plenty on the left; the building will be finished in elegant style; cost $12,000.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH,

Corner Ohio and Webster streets; commenced in the fall of 1869, is completed, with the exception of the tower, which will be completed this season, but work on the superstructure will not be commenced until next spring; dimensions of building are 100 feet 10 inches by 160 feet; the building is two stories, and will have a spire 180 feet in height; the front will be of massion stone, with brick and the rear walls of brick; the building will be finished in the highest style of art, and will be an ornament to the city; estimated cost, $60,000.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH,

Beaver avenue, Sixth Ward; dimensions 64 by 134 feet; one story brick with stone trimmings; foundation walls already completed; the superstructure to be finished next fall; estimated cost $30,000.

School Houses, etc.

FOURTH WARD SCHOOL BUILDING,

Fronting on Liberty and Avery streets, near Cedar avenue; the front is 115 feet, with a depth of 92 feet; two stories with a basement; the basement contains one large room to be used as a gymnasium, besides a room for the heating apparatus and a cellar; the building is of brick, with stone dressings, and is finished with a Mansard roof and tower; the tower will be 125 feet high; the wings are built of brick, and will be completed the early part of next week; cost, $10,000.

HOOP MILL.

Messrs. Lindsay & McCutcheon have just completed a large two-road building for the use of their rolling mill on Rebecca street, to be used as a hoop mill; dimensions 60 by 150 feet, and 24 feet high; cost, $6,000.

MESSRS JOHN CRAWFORD & CO.,

Proprietors of the Malleable Iron Works, and manufacturers of saddlery hardware, on Main street, Lawrenceville, have let a large addition to their building; the old building fronts 100 feet on Main street, and extends to a depth of 150 feet; the new addition will be a duplication of 25 by 50 feet, making the entire building front 150 feet on Main street, the structure is three stories high, and will cost $7,500; the building and machinery cost $7,000.

MESSRS. DOUGLAS & HAYS

Have rebuilt their planing mill and sash and door factory, destroyed by fire last June; the building is located on North avenue, above Irwin avenue, and is a two-story frame, built in the Gothic style of architecture; cost $3,000; including machinery and engine, $9,000.

NEW FLOUR MILL,

Corner of Wren and Third streets; Mr. Hack has put an additional story on his old building, one story in height, to be used as a flour mill; dimensions 30 by 40 feet; cost, $2,500.

Churches.

FIFTH U. P. CHURCH,

Irwin avenue, near Ashley street; the building is a handsome one of brick and stone, and is built in the Gothic style of architecture; dimensions, sixty-five by ninety-five feet; the first story is fourteen feet in the clear, and the basement eight feet in the clear; the building is also three rooms, pastor's study, bible and infant class room; the building is heated by furnaces; the building is finished throughout with white ceilings and walls, and the auditorium has in addition a handsome ceiling panel; the windows of the first story are of enameled glass, and those of the second floor is stained; it was commenced last spring and will be completed by April next; cost $24,000.

FIRST GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Corner Madison avenue and Liberty street. The building is a one story structure, in the Gothic style, with a tower two hundred feet high, and will be finished in the best manner; cost, $12,000.

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